United Nations A/69/361

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 August 2014

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Item 98 (h) of the provisional agenda*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

During the reporting period, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa held two meetings. The thirty-seventh ministerial meeting was held in N'Djamena from 19 to 23 December 2013, while the thirty-eighth meeting was held in Malabo from 29 July to 2 August 2014. The two ministerial meetings were organized by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), in its capacity as the secretariat of the Committee.

In these two statutory meetings, the Committee continued to review the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) gave a briefing on these matters, followed by an interactive discussion among Members States and the adoption of a number of recommendations, including those proposed by ECCAS, on specific actions to be taken to address the prevailing security challenges on the Committee's agenda.

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and ECCAS also briefed the Committee on the latest developments relating to conventional weapons, including the adoption of Security Council resolution 2117 (2013), as well as the status of ratification of the Kinshasa Convention.

* A/69/150.

14-60083 (E) 170914

Please recycle

Concerned at the impact of terrorist activities and instability in the Sahel region on Central Africa, the Committee assessed progress achieved in the implementation of the Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa, adopted by the Committee at its thirty-third ministerial meeting, held in Bangui from 5 to 9 December 2011. In this regard, the Committee was informed of the outcomes of the series of workshops organized in the subregion with technical and financial support from UNOCA, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre.

The Committee discussed progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, which took place in Yaoundé, on 24 and 25 June 2013. The planned inauguration of the Interregional Coordination Centre and the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa in 2014 was welcomed as an important step in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea. The Committee also encouraged continued collaboration between ECCAS, the Economic Community of West African States and the Gulf of Guinea Commission in the implementation of the decisions taken at the Yaoundé Summit, as well as the strong support provided by UNOCA and the United Nations Regional Office for West Africa.

The Standing Advisory Committee pursued discussions initiated during the previous two meetings on the socioeconomic impact of poaching, as well as its alleged role in the illicit financing of some rebel groups. In this regard, the Committee reviewed the efforts of Member States and partners in addressing the challenge posed by this phenomenon.

The special themes of the thirty-seventh and the thirty-eighth ministerial meetings were, respectively, "Central Africa and the terrorist threat" and "Elections in the Central Africa subregion: strengthening elections-related national capacities for the conduct of credible and peaceful electoral processes". The themes were considered particularly relevant as terrorism has become a growing threat for the subregion, while a number of countries in the subregion are preparing for elections in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

In addition, during both meetings, the Committee held particular discussions on the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. It also reviewed the regional humanitarian, security, and social and security repercussions of the crisis, particularly in neighbouring countries such as Cameroon, Chad, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At its thirty-seventh session, the Committee adopted the N'Djamena Appeal (see annex I), in which it called upon national stakeholders to continue political dialogue towards the organization of a national conference. It also called upon bilateral and multilateral partners to provide logistical and financial support to the Central African Republic and to the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA). At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee adopted the Malabo Appeal (see annex II), in which it urged Central African stakeholders to respect their commitments on the cessation of hostilities and violence.

The thirty-ninth ministerial meeting is scheduled to take place in Bujumbura in November 2014.

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 68/62, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the Committee to address cross-border security threats in Central Africa, and reaffirmed its support to the promotion of confidence-building measures at the subregional level in order to ease tensions and conflicts in Central Africa, and to further sustainable peace, stability and development in the subregion.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also expressed satisfaction for the Secretary-General's support to the Committee, welcomed the role played by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), and strongly encouraged States members of the Committee and international partners to support the work of the Office. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the assistance needed by the Committee to ensure the success of its regular semi-annual meetings. It also called upon him to submit, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution.

3. The present report is submitted in response to the above request and covers the activities carried out by the Committee from October 2013 to August 2014.

II. Activities of the Committee

4. The thirty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Committee, held from 19 to 23 December 2013 in N'Djamena, was attended by Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Rwanda.

5. The thirty-eighth ministerial meeting took place in Malabo from 29 July to 2 August 2014. The 11 States members of the Committee attended the meeting, namely Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe.

6. The following entities also participated in the ministerial meetings as observers: the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC); the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa; the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat; UNOCA; and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

7. The main issues on the agenda of the Committee and its activities during the period under review, as facilitated by UNOCA in its capacity as the secretariat of the Committee, are set out below.

A. Review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa

8. During the period under review, the Committee continued to provide a platform for dialogue on issues of peace and security in Central Africa and regional efforts to address them. The exchanges focused on four major priorities for preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding and regional stability: (a) political and institutional developments, to include governance issues; (b) internal and cross-border security; (c) the humanitarian and human rights situations in the region; and (d) the particular set of circumstances within each member State.

9. With respect to issues related to political and institutional developments, and the humanitarian and human rights situations, the Committee took note of the recent efforts made by member States, while noting as well that continued progress in these areas will remain an important focus for the countries of the region.

10. The Committee also highlighted existing threats to regional security and the challenges to promote regional stability. The Committee reiterated the need to address the challenges threatening the stability of the subregion, such as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, terrorism and armed groups such as Boko Haram, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and Al-Shabaab, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea and transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking and poaching.

11. The Committee emphasized the need to build strong State institutions as well as to enhance national and subregional capacities to address threats to peace and security in Central Africa.

12. The Committee recommended the following measures as the most effective ways to address the above-mentioned issues: the ratification of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), the continued operationalization of the regional strategy on counter-terrorism and the proliferation of arms in Central Africa, the development of a regional strategy to combat drug trafficking, the establishment of national commissions on this issue and the addition of transnational organized crime as a standing agenda item of the Committee.

13. During the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth ministerial meetings, the Committee held discussions focusing on the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situations in the Central African Republic, as well as the regional impact of the crisis. The Committee welcomed the important diplomatic role played by ECCAS in efforts to find a solution to the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic.

14. At its thirty-seventh session, the Committee adopted the N'Djamena Appeal (see annex I), in which it called upon national stakeholders in the Central African Republic to continue political dialogue towards the organization of a national conference. It also called on bilateral and multilateral partners to provide logistical and financial support to the Central African Republic and to the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA). At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee welcomed the recent agreement on cessation of hostilities concluded among armed groups operating in the Central African Republic, as an encouraging development that came about during the course of a

forum, held from 21 to 23 July 2014 in Brazzaville. The Committee adopted the Malabo Appeal (see annex II), in which it urged Central Africans to respect their commitments on the cessation of hostilities and violence.

B. Implementation of the Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa

15. The Committee adopted the Declaration on a road map for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa at its thirty-third ministerial meeting, held in December 2011 in Bangui (see A/67/72-S/2012/159, annex, attachment I). In the Road Map, member States requested support from UNOCA and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa.

16. In this regard, UNOCA, in partnership with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and, in consultation with ECCAS, initiated a process of conversion of the Road Map into a comprehensive and operational regional strategy. In this context, a workshop was organized in December 2012 in Brazzaville, where a regional network of experts on counter-terrorism was established. The workshop also helped to identify national and regional priorities as well as gaps in the development of a regional counter-terrorism strategy, including in critical areas such as project design, political support and logistic and financial assistance.

17. During the reporting period, UNOCA, in partnership with the Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, worked to support countries of the region to develop a strategy for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa through the organization of two workshops in partnership with the Governments of Gabon and Burundi, respectively. A first thematic workshop on "Police and intelligence" was held in Libreville, from 28 to 30 January 2014, which was followed by a thematic workshop on "Customs, immigration, border control and small arms and light weapons", organized in Bujumbura from 22 to 24 April 2014.

18. During the thirty-eighth ministerial meeting, the Committee was briefed on the conclusions of these workshops and was informed of the holding, before the end of the year, of additional workshops on the following themes: "Money-laundering and funding terrorism"; "Justice"; "Global strategy and conditions conducive to terrorism"; and "Civil society and human rights".

19. During the thirty-seventh ministerial meeting, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism made a presentation on the theme "Central Africa and the terrorist threat". The Committee welcomed the proposed recommendations of the representative of the Centre, including on capacity-building for State institutions, the consolidation of peace, economic development, the empowerment of women, the fight against transnational organized crime, the ratification of treaties on arms control and non-proliferation.

20. The Committee was also informed of efforts under way by the United Nations system entities to implement the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and recommended the development of operational synergies between the Sahel and Central African regions in the fight against terrorism.

C. Cross-border insecurity: the Lord's Resistance Army and other armed groups

21. The Committee discussed the threat and impact of the activities of LRA on Central Africa. In this regard, UNOCA provided an update on its activities to mobilize and coordinate efforts against LRA, and on its support to the African Union-led Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army.

22. The Committee was informed of the appointment, on 10 July 2014, of Jackson Kiprono Tuwei of Kenya as the African Union Special Envoy for the Issue of the Lord's Resistance Army, succeeding Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira. The Committee noted with appreciation the contributions of Mr. Madeira and Abou Moussa, the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA, to efforts to address the challenges posed by LRA.

23. The Committee commended progress made in recent years in the fight against LRA, which has led to a significant decrease in the number of internally displaced persons and to growing defections of LRA combatants.

24. The Committee took note of the information provided by UNOCA on the convening of a meeting of stakeholders and partners working on the LRA issue in Entebbe, Uganda, in September 2014.

25. The Committee recommended that, beyond the issue of LRA, a discussion be organized on the other armed groups operating in the subregion, such as Boko Haram, the Allied Democratic Forces-National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and Al-Shabaab.

D. Maritime security and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

26. The Committee discussed the issue of piracy and maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, which has become a growing concern for the subregion. The Committee was briefed by ECCAS on the Regional Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in Central Africa, to be based in Pointe Noire, the Congo. The Centre is expected to be inaugurated during a regional field exercise entitled "LOANGO 2014" in September 2014.

27. The Committee underlined the importance of the Regional Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in Central Africa in securing maritime domains in the Gulf of Guinea and stressed the need to strengthen interregional cooperation in order to tackle maritime insecurity. The Committee also expressed appreciation to the Congo for taking all required actions for the operationalization of the Centre and called upon all ECCAS member States to fulfil their financial obligations towards the regional maritime centre in line with the conclusions of the sixth Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa. The Committee also welcomed the proposed hosting of a ministerial meeting on maritime transport on the margins of the upcoming ECCAS Summit, to be held in N'Djamena in 2015.

28. The Committee welcomed the outcomes of the meeting of chief executives of ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission, organized on 5 June 2014 in Yaoundé, at which the chief executives endorsed the founding documents of the

Interregional Coordination Centre for the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, scheduled to be inaugurated in September 2014 in Yaoundé. The Committee commended UNOCA, UNOWA, the International Maritime Organization and other strategic partners for their productive and active support.

E. Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking

29. The Committee expressed concern over the security implications and socioeconomic impact of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, as well as possible links between these activities and the illicit financing of armed groups.

30. The Committee welcomed the organization by Gabon and Germany of a high-level meeting on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, on the margins of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in September 2013. The Committee also welcomed the establishment of a "Group of Friends" to address poaching in Central Africa.

31. The Committee also welcomed the announcements by Gabon and the Congo to host a high-level summit under the auspices of the United Nations and an international conference on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, respectively. The Committee also called for the appointment by the Secretary-General of a special envoy or high representative on the issue of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking.

F. Elections in Central Africa

32. During the thirty-eighth ministerial meeting, and given the fact that several States in the subregion will organize elections in 2014, 2015 and 2016, the Committee discussed the topic "Elections in the Central Africa subregion: strengthening elections-related national capacities for the conduct of credible and peaceful electoral processes".

33. The member States of the Committee were informed of possible support by the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs, ECCAS and other international and regional organizations on all aspects of the electoral process. The importance of election observation missions, including those from ECCAS, to provide additional credibility to electoral processes, was underlined.

34. The Committee requested ECCAS to work with the United Nations Development Programme, UNOCA and the African Peer Review Mechanism on proposals, to be presented at the upcoming ministerial meeting, for the establishment of practical mechanisms that could be put in place at the regional level to support the efforts of States to reform and strengthen electoral processes in Central Africa.

35. The Committee also recommended the organization of a debate on the capacity of member States to finance electoral processes without any external support and on the role of electoral observers. The Committee further recommended that member States focus in particular on the preparatory phase of elections.

G. Update on activities by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat

36. During the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth ministerial meetings, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, on behalf of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, and ECCAS briefed the Committee on the most recent developments of legal, political and regional instruments and mechanisms relating to conventional weapons. These developments focused on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, the Arms Trade Treaty and Security Council resolution 2117 (2013) on small arms and light weapons. ECCAS and the Regional Centre shared with the Committee the different activities that they organized to help States fulfil and implement the Kinshasa Convention, the Arms Trade Treaty and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

37. The Regional Centre highlighted to the Committee the importance of ratifying the Kinshasa Convention. The Regional Centre also encouraged States members of the Committee which had not done so to ratify the Convention, as it could not enter into force unless six ratifications were attained. The Regional Centre also informed the Committee that it was elaborating a guide of harmonized national laws of the States parties to the Kinshasa Convention.

38. The Regional Centre reiterated the importance of accelerating the ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and informed the member States of the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, a new financing structure to assist cooperation in arms regulation.

H. Cooperation with international and regional organizations, with the support of several United Nations entities

39. The active participation of ECCAS and the African Union, as well as the contribution of various United Nations entities, including the Sub-regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), MINUSCA and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), to the work of the Committee, continued to provide invaluable assets to the efforts of the Committee to address peace and security challenges in Central Africa, especially through mediation and support to the authorities and civil society.

40. The Committee encouraged the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa to continue its efforts to promote human rights and democracy in Central Africa with its partners.

41. The Committee thanked UNOCA for its coordination work with the different United Nations entities present in Central Africa and expressed the wish that, in future sessions, arrangements be made to ensure the effective participation of all invited entities, including those with observer status.

42. The Committee reiterated the need for inclusive cooperation of all Central African regional organizations, including the Central African Economic and Monetary Community.

III. Administrative and financial matters

43. The Committee reviewed the financial status of the Trust Fund and expressed its deep concern over the status of contributions, deploring the lack of progress in this area, despite commitments by member States.

44. The Committee recommended better follow-up to this crucial issue, urging member States to take the necessary measures to fulfil their financial obligations vis-à-vis the Committee, in line with the spirit of the Declaration on the Trust Fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (Libreville Declaration), since no additional contributions had been received since December 2012.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

45. The Secretary-General welcomes the Committee's continuing efforts to consolidate peace and security in the subregion, in collaboration with subregional and regional organizations. He encourages the Committee to further strengthen its collaboration with ECCAS and to continue to build on its partnership with the United Nations system, the African Union as well as other subregional organizations and international partners.

46. The situation in the Central African Republic and the impact of this crisis on the local population and the subregion remain matters of serious concern. The adoption by the Committee of the N'Djamena and Malabo appeals in December 2013 and August 2014, respectively, are a welcome indication of the region's engagement. The Secretary-General supports the Committee's call upon Central African stakeholders to respect the Brazzaville Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Violence and invite Member States in the subregion to continue to support national dialogue and reconciliation in the country.

47. The Secretary-General commends Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo and Gabon for the ratification of the Kinshasa Convention, which remains an indispensable tool in the fight against the proliferation of small arms, light weapons and armed violence in Central Africa. He calls upon Members States who have not yet done so to ratify the Convention to allow its entry into force.

48. The progress made in the implementation of the Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa, which was adopted in December 2011 in Bangui through the holding of the Libreville and Bujumbura workshops, is heartening. The Secretary-General encourages the Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Centre and UNOCA to pursue their active collaboration for a rapid operationalization of the Road Map.

49. The Committee has made progress in implementing the recommendations of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Yaoundé on 24 and 25 June 2013. The Secretary-General commends the Member States of the region, ECCAS, ECOWAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission for their high level of engagement and collective efforts to address and prevent piracy and armed robbery at sea, in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2039 (2012). He welcomes the announced official

launching of the Interregional Coordination Centre for the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, in Yaoundé in the fourth quarter of 2014. It will be a major step in the implementation of the decisions taken at the Summit of Yaoundé. He also commends ECCAS for the progress made in the operationalization of the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa. An effective and rapid operationalization of the Centre will require that member States make their financial contributions in a timely manner.

50. The Secretary-General commends the Committee for its active engagement to address the issue of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, and congratulate Gabon for its active efforts to enhance awareness and strengthen regional cooperation on these issues. It will be important for the Committee to remain seized of these matters during its future meetings and to develop a common response to combat these threats. In this regard, he encourages the Governments of States members of the Committee to build on existing efforts and to work closely with ECCAS and the African Union, as well as with UNOCA and other relevant United Nations entities, to develop a regional approach to these issues.

51. The Committee must have sufficient financial resources for its work. The Secretary-General therefore invites all States members of the Committee to financially support the activities of the Committee, which constitutes an important mechanism for confidence-building among Central African States.

52. The Secretary-General is grateful for the support provided by UNOCA, the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, BNUB, MINUSCA and MONUSCO, as well as by other United Nations entities in Central Africa to the work of the Committee. He looks forward to the thirty-ninth ministerial meeting of Committee, to be held in November 2014, in Bujumbura.

Annex I

[Original: French]

The N'Djamena Appeal, adopted at the thirty-seventh ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held in N'Djamena from 19 to 23 December 2013

We,

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa,

Gathered in N'Djamena, Republic of Chad, on the occasion of the thirty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Committee;

Concerned about the continuing deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation, exacerbated by clashes between religious communities in the Central African Republic;

Mindful of the decision adopted by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 380th meeting, held on 17 June 2013, establishing the African-led International Support Mission for the Central African Republic (MISCA);

Mindful of the communiqué of the third meeting of the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic, held in Bangui on 8 November 2013;

Reiterating our strong commitment to the Libreville Agreement of 11 January 2013 and the N'Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013 as the legal basis for the transition in the Central African Republic;

Referring to the Kigali Declaration of 23 August 2013;

Taking into account the risk of destabilization of the entire Central African subregion and the transformation of the Central African Republic into a haven for armed groups, including the Lord's Resistance Army;

Express our deep concern about the political, security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic;

Invite all Central African political actors to honour the commitments made in the N'Djamena Declaration and road map;

Call for political dialogue to be pursued with a view to holding an inclusive national dialogue and encourage religious leaders to continue their mediation and conciliation efforts between Christian and Muslim communities;

Condemn any instrumentalization of religion;

Strongly condemn all acts of violence perpetrated by the various armed groups against civilians and against the MISCA and the French forces;

Reaffirm our States' commitment to supporting the transition process in the Central African Republic and invite the States members of the Committee to participate actively in all initiatives aimed at resolving the crisis in that country;

Welcome the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions 2121 (2013) and 2127 (2013) on the Central African Republic;

Call upon all States members of the Committee to contribute significantly to the effective implementation of MISCA, in particular by providing the required personnel and logistical support;

Welcome the transfer of authority from the Central Africa Multinational Force to MISCA which took place on 19 December 2013;

Welcome the pledge by Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to contribute troops to MISCA;

Call upon the multilateral and bilateral partners to provide substantial financial and logistical support in respect of the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic and to MISCA and note the provisions contained in resolution 2127 (2013) on the holding of a donors conference;

Reiterate our call for all members of the International Contact Group and the rest of the international community to honour their commitment by contributing to the trust fund for the Central African Republic;

Express our gratitude to the various partners, including France, the United States of America and the European Union, that support the efforts to stabilize and restore peace and security in the Central African Republic;

Urge the international community to continue to give due consideration and priority to the situation in the Central African Republic.

Done at N'Djamena on 22 December 2013

Annex II

[Original: French]

The Malabo Appeal on the Brazzaville forum for national reconciliation and political dialogue in the Central African Republic, adopted at the thirty-eighth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held in Malabo, from 29 July to 2 August 2014

We,

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa,

Gathered in Malabo, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the thirty-eighth ministerial meeting of the Committee,

Considering the geopolitical and security situation of States members:

- Express our deep concern about the political, security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic;
- Welcome the convening in Brazzaville, from 21 to 23 July 2014, of the forum for national reconciliation and political dialogue in the Central African Republic, which brought together the transitional authorities, political parties, civil society and armed groups in an international mediation process led by His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo;
- Welcome the signing by all parties of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities and violence, which is the first step in a process that is ongoing and will be further expanded in the Central African Republic;
- Urge the various actors to honour commitments and thereby foster the restoration of a climate of peace and security necessary for successful transition, with a view to restoring the normal constitutional order in the Central African Republic;
- Reaffirm the commitment of our States to supporting the transition process and to taking a more active role in all initiatives aimed at resolving the crisis in the Central African Republic;
- Invite the international community to continue to support the peaceful resolution of the crisis in the Central African Republic;
- Pay tribute, once again, to the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) and reiterate our gratitude to fraternal and friendly States for their wide-ranging assistance in the efforts to restore sustainable peace in the Central African Republic;

- Appeal to all States members of the Committee to contribute significantly to the effective transfer of MISCA to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) on 15 September 2014;

- Express our gratitude to the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States as well as regional and international partners for their strong support in the international mediation effort.

Done at Malabo on 2 August 2014